

# Sentinel & Farmer.

ALLEN & GILES, EDITORS.  
CADIZ, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

**FOR GOVERNOR:**  
Reuben Wood, of Cuyahoga county.  
**LEUTENANT GOVERNOR:**  
William Medill, of Fairfield county.

**SUPREME JUDGES:**  
Eufus P. Ranny, of Trumbull county.  
Wm. B. Caldwell, Hamilton.  
John A. Corwin, Champaign.  
Thos. W. Bartley, Richland.  
Allen G. Thurman, Ross.

**SECRETARY OF STATE:**  
Wm. Trevitt, of Franklin county.  
**AUDITOR OF STATE:**  
Wm. D. Morgan, of Columbiana county.

**STATE TREASURER:**  
John G. Breslin, of Seneca county.  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL:**  
George E. Pugh, of Hamilton county.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS:**  
Alexander P. Miller, of Butler county.  
G. W. Manypenny, of Muskingum county.  
James B. Steedman, of Lucas county.

**FOR DISTRICT JUDGE:**  
For the third subdivision of the eighth district,  
Thomas L. Jewett, of Jefferson county.

Suppose our Democratic friends make up a club of five or ten new subscribers in each township, at their meetings on the 23d. We will give the paper a year FREE to any one who will send us five new subscribers. The names can be sent to us by the delegates. What township will send us the largest list of new subscribers.

Will the Secretaries of the township meetings on the 23d, furnish us as soon as possible with the proceedings, names of committees, &c.

CONCERT.—The celebrated Nichols Family will give one of their famous entertainments at the Cadiz Hotel, on this evening (Wednesday.) They are said to be excellent in their line, but we have never heard them and cannot speak positively. Admittance 20 cents.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to omit a large number of our advertisements. Our friends may rest assured that we will make up for lost time.

## OUR TICKET.

We to-day nail to our mast head, the ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention, which met in Columbus on the 6th inst. We do so cheerfully, because we have full confidence that the men named are just the men for the crisis. And we are that a much better ticket could not have been selected.

All with whom we have conversed respecting the nomination, appear to be well satisfied, and we have no doubt but that the Democracy of Harrison County will do their duty on the second Tuesday of October.

And we would say to the Democracy of Harrison county, cultivate fraternal and brotherly feeling, and a glorious victory will be your reward.

WOOD, MEDILL AND THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, will get a strong pull in Harrison county.

We are now entering one of the most important elections ever held in the state of Ohio. A new constitution has been adopted by the people; and it will devolve upon the next Legislature with the State officers to give a proper construction to it, and if the people do not wish to have fastened upon the State the infamous measures which it was asserted would be brought about if the new constitution was adopted, they must support the Democratic Ticket.

With regard to our State ticket, they are one and all Democrats of the true Republican school, and as such they are entitled to the united support of the people of Ohio. The Statesman, speaking of the nomination, says the convention has "given us a ticket wholly unexceptionable, and we say fearless of contradiction, that every candidate therein named presents every desirable claim to popular support and confidence, on the score of personal character and official qualification. It would have been impossible for the convention to have erred in the ticket. They had men before them, all of whom were worthy of any post of honor at the hands of the democracy, or any office of trust from the people. No one can say that the selections are not worthy of the expectations of the people, or the claims of the men chosen."

The resolutions are to the point, and we hope our readers will give them a careful perusal. It will be seen that "they re-affirm the doctrines of the Democracy upon the great question of Constitutional reform."

But we have no room for extended remarks to-day. Democrats! you have a good ticket, a glorious ticket, and now for a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and victory is certain."

"If the editor of the Herald had used a smoked glass instead of a round one, probably he could have seen the eclipse that 'came off according to appointment.'"—Cadiz Sentinel.

Yaw!—and if one of the Sentinel men hadn't swallowed the contents of half-a-dozen round glasses he might have been saved the disgrace of being arrested in this city for vagrancy and drunkenness, and taken to his lodgings in broad daylight by a police officer!—So drunk that he couldn't tell whether he'd swallowed a pint of whiskey or a tumbler-full of gin!—Staubenville Herald.

Yaw, again. Any person can tell that the above is a base lie by reading it. Police officers do not take disorderly persons to their lodgings. They generally take them to the lock-up, where you have been in danger of going on several occasions; and if justice had been meted out to you, you would have been before this where the dogs would have larked at you.

Can you tell how X's and black trade is at Pittsburgh? Answer that, you scoundrel!

## For the Sentinel and Farmer.

### Plankroad Meeting at Uhrichsville.

A number of the citizens of Tuscarawas and Harrison counties met at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday, August 5th, for the purpose of considering the propriety of constructing a Plankroad from Uhrichsville to the National Road, chartered under the name of the Tuscarawas and Guernsey Plankroad Company. On motion of John Welch, Esq., of Harrison county, was appointed Secretary, pro tem., with Mr. W. Myers, of Hamilton county, as Assistant.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President: on motion of C. Demuth, of Harrison county, a Committee to draft and report resolutions for the action of the meeting, after retiring a short time, they reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Ohio has granted to certain corporations therein named, a Charter of Incorporation, to construct a Plankroad from Uhrichsville, to Tuscarawas county, to the National Road, in Guernsey county, in the session of 1848 and '49, which expires by limitation on the first of March, 1852. And unless the corporations take advantage of the privileges granted in the said Charter, the probability is the adoption of the New Constitution may interfere, so as to prevent the construction of said Road. We believe it to be a duty we owe to ourselves and the community in which we live, to have the corporations organize immediately, and secure the Charter granted; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the corporations meet as soon as possible, at least before the first of September, and organize. Also open books for the subscription.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the means to construct said Road.

Resolved, That committees be appointed along the line of said Road, to procure subscriptions for the construction of the same.

Resolved, That the work be commenced before the first of March, 1852.

Resolved, That it would be expedient to hold meetings along the line of said Road, for the purpose of awakening the minds of the people, by setting forth the great advantage to Stockholders, and all near said Road, by its construction.

Mr. Collier presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting of the citizens along the line of the Tuscarawas and Guernsey Plankroad, be held in Freeport, Harrison county, on Saturday, August 23d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to adopt measures for the immediate construction of said Road.

On motion of Mr. Collier, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several newspapers of Harrison, Guernsey and Tuscarawas counties.

On motion of J. D. Rich, it was

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet in Freeport on the 23d inst.

EZRA BARNARD, President.  
SAMUEL RICHIE, Vice President.  
D. Chaffin, Secretary.

## A Good Joke.

There was undoubtedly some ways in the late local Convention. We want no better evidence of it, than the adoption of the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed by this meeting to the District Judicial Convention, be instructed to vote on the first ballot for Hosea T. Stockwell of Tuscarawas, for Judge of the District Court.

Hurra for Hosea! Some of his friends say, when he heard of the passage of this Resolution, he conceived himself to be District Judge; and was so anxious to hear how it would sound for the Sheriff to address him, that he went into his cellar—put his head in a big hoghead, and bellowed out at the top of his voice, "Judge Stockwell—oh, Judge Stockwell, come into Court!"—Tuscarawas Advocate.

And, the above (which is not true,) is nothing to be compared to the time that "Dad" was elected Associate Judge. There was great excitement among the "Patrick family" at that time—all were anxious to be Judges. Andy's continual bother in asking, "dad, are we not all Judges?" caused him to get his ears boxed on several occasions. After finding out that he could not be Judge too, he asked very kindly—"well, dad, if I can't be Judge, main't I be Clerk?"

## Captain Allison's Last!

Captain Allison, in his "Mammoth" of the 6th inst., thus shows his readers another specimen of his veridicality. In speaking of the whigjudicial convention, says:—

"The Democratic party from the first, indicated their intention of making not only the Constitution under which Judges are elected a party question, but the selection of the Judges themselves—so, it becomes a matter of necessity for the Whigs to adopt the same policy, in self-defence especially, in districts like this, where those competent belong to the Whig party ONLY!"

"Where those competent belong to the Whig party only!" That's queer! The above is democracy, or any office of trust from the people. No one can say that the selections are not worthy of the expectations of the people, or the claims of the men chosen."

The resolutions are to the point, and we hope our readers will give them a careful perusal. It will be seen that "they re-affirm the doctrines of the Democracy upon the great question of Constitutional reform."

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## Proceedings of the Democratic STATE CONVENTION.

On motion of Judge Keeling, of Warren, Hon. A. P. Eganston was unanimously appointed as President pro tempore; but not being present, Hon. Wm. SAWYER, of Auglaize, was called to the Chair as President pro tempore; and CHARLES L. WELLES, of Butler, was appointed Secretary pro tem., with Mr. W. Myers, of Hamilton county, as Assistant.

On motion, a committee of one from each Congressional District, was appointed to examine and report upon Credentials of Delegates.

The following persons were appointed that committee, viz:

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1st District, | Israel Brown;      |
| 2d "          | James M. Rouse;    |
| 3d "          | D. G. Fitch;       |
| 4th "         | James Taylor;      |
| 5th "         | Dr. Coffey;        |
| 6th "         | L. B. Otis;        |
| 7th "         | J. D. Morris;      |
| 8th "         | E. Johnson;        |
| 9th "         | J. F. Willis;      |
| 10th "        | G. F. Stayman;     |
| 11th "        | W. S. V. Prentice; |
| 12th "        | L. L. Smith;       |
| 13th "        | John Lidey;        |
| 14th "        | Samuel Ewing;      |
| 15th "        | J. E. Eaton;       |
| 16th "        | James French;      |
| 17th "        | Joseph Cable;      |
| 18th "        | J. F. Karthaus;    |
| 19th "        | E. B. Eschelman;   |
| 20th "        | D. P. Rhodes;      |
| 21st "        | John Whitebeck.    |

On motion, a committee of one delegate from each Congressional District, was appointed to select and report permanent officers for the Convention.

The following persons were constituted that committee, viz:

- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1st District, | E. C. Roll;        |
| 2d "          | Valentine Chase;   |
| 3d "          | Wm. Shaw;          |
| 4th "         | E. M. Shelby;      |
| 5th "         | Benj. Metcalf;     |
| 6th "         | M. C. Whiteley;    |
| 7th "         | S. W. Johnston;    |
| 8th "         | John Carous;       |
| 9th "         | John Chaney;       |
| 10th "        | T. J. Anderson;    |
| 11th "        | H. S. Knapp;       |
| 12th "        | H. B. Smith;       |
| 13th "        | W. H. Gill;        |
| 14th "        | P. B. Ankeny;      |
| 15th "        | J. H. Hoaton;      |
| 16th "        | D. W. McKinley;    |
| 17th "        | John Clark;        |
| 18th "        | George Root;       |
| 19th "        | Jas. B. Blockson;  |
| 20th "        | John Gill;         |
| 21st "        | Chas. B. Stickney. |

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on permanent officers be instructed to report to the Convention rules for its government.

A motion was also passed referring all resolutions, except on business, to the committee upon rules and permanent officers.

The following delegates were appointed a committee to draft and report to the Convention, resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, viz:

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1st District, | Geo. Pendleton;  |
| 2d "          | T. L. Carothers; |
| 3d "          | J. B. Stephens;  |
| 4th "         | E. G. Dind;      |
| 5th "         | E. D. Potter;    |
| 6th "         | J. W. Wilson;    |
| 7th "         | Benj. Evans;     |
| 8th "         | Theo. Sherrer;   |
| 9th "         | R. A. Harrison;  |
| 10th "        | Thos. Sparrow;   |
| 11th "        | J. R. Knapp;     |
| 12th "        | Wm. Macaboy;     |
| 13th "        | Amos Layman;     |
| 14th "        | H. J. Jewett;    |
| 15th "        | R. G. Alexander; |
| 16th "        | A. T. Walling;   |
| 17th "        | Geo. W. McCook;  |
| 18th "        | D. K. Carter;    |
| 19th "        | Samuel Strawder; |
| 20th "        | H. B. Payne;     |
| 21st "        | N. S. Townsend.  |

The convention, then on motion, took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
The Convention being called to order, the Committee upon Permanent Officers and Rules reported as follows:

President—E. B. OLDS, of Pickaway;  
Vice Pres.—1st, John H. Gerard;  
2d, J. S. Totten;  
3d, Francis Brock;  
4th, Josias Hard;

5th, Wm. Blackburn;  
6th, John H. Ewing;  
7th, John H. Blair;  
8th, Francis Cleveland;  
9th, Christian Baker;  
10th, George W. Johns;  
11th, John Berry;  
12th, William McAbey;  
13th, John Lidey;  
14th, Jacob P. Springer;  
15th, Joseph Morris;

16th, Wm. Trinnell;  
17th, Wm. C. McCauslin;  
18th, Joseph Thompson;  
19th, Stephen F. Burnett;  
20th, Lyman Root;  
21st, Abijah Ives;

Secretaries—C. L. Weller;  
J. Buttle;  
John H. Young;  
W. S. V. Prentice;  
E. Giles;  
J. Dan Jones;  
Benjamin Eason.

And also rules for the government of the convention. The same having been unanimously accepted by the convention, Hon. E. B. Olds took the chair, and returned his thanks to the convention in the following appropriate and eloquent remarks—after which the other officers were called to the stand:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Before entering upon the discharge of the duties you have assigned me, to preside over the deliberations of the first Democratic State Convention, assembled under the auspices of the New Constitution, permit me to return to you my heartfelt thanks for the distinguished honor that you have conferred upon me.

Gentlemen, we have assembled, at a new and important era in the history of the Democracy of Ohio. Less than four years have passed, since the whig party in the Legislature of your State, having secured a majority by changing county and township lines, for the purpose of changing Representative and Senatorial districts attempted, in violation of the constitution, in utter disregard of Parliamentary usage, and by high handed tyranny, to force upon the people of Ohio, a districting bill, designed in its conception to overthrow the Democratic party, and making the freemen of Ohio slaves to the monied interests of the State. By the Democratic members of the Legislature, believing that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," with firmness of purpose, and boldness of action, set in motion a movement, which under the fostering care of the tenth of May convention, and permit me to say, also, the "committee of Public Safety," resulted in giving to the people of Ohio a New constitution. The great and important question now before us, is, shall this convention—will

the Democracy of Ohio, deliver this constitution, a constitution according to "protestation," and oppression to none," over to the tender mercies of lawless men? or will we trust no—I trust that this convention with one voice will say, that this constitution shall go into operation under the auspices, and receive the interpretation of its friends.

For this purpose, Gentlemen, we have assembled, to propose to the Freemen of Ohio a ticket. Perhaps, at this time it may be considered unfortunate that we have in our party, so many men, worthy and competent to any office in the gift of the people: for "some must be taken and others left." This convention cannot give office to all of our deserving candidates. Some must be disappointed.

On motion, the members of this convention must return to their constituents, feeling that they have not secured the nomination of their friends: Yet I trust that they will be none the less zealous in the good work before us. I am sure, from the known patriotism and integrity of these numerous delegates, who now surround me, that this convention will present to the people of Ohio, a ticket worthy the Democratic party, "and a ticket for the mankind," and that the harmony of your deliberations, will be a sure harbinger of approaching victory. Again, gentlemen, permit me to say that—I thank you.

The committee on Credentials then reported. Every county in the State was duly represented except two.

On motion, the rules were suspended and REUBEN WOOD was, by acclamation, unanimously nominated as a candidate for Governor.

Thereupon, a committee of three was appointed to wait on his Excellency and inform him of his nomination.

The committee having retired for that purpose, returned, accompanied by Governor Wood, who ascended the stand and in short, spirited address, accepted the nomination, and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred in their making him the first standard bearer of Ohio Democracy under the new Constitution, which was responded to by shouts of enthusiastic applause from the vast assemblage.

The Convention then proceeded to choose vice coe, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, which resulted as follows:

For William Medill, 164  
" Clement L. Vallandigham, 101

William Medill having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and on motion, the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Convention.

Col. Medill having been waited upon by a committee who informed him of his nomination, appeared in Convention, and in a few appropriate and impressive remarks accepted the nomination, and returned his thanks for the distinguished honor and mark of confidence thus bestowed, by tendering to him the honor of first filling this newly created office under the New Constitution. His remarks were listened to with intense interest, and responded to in deafening rounds of applause.

The Convention next proceeded to the choice of candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. Several names having been presented to the Convention, the friends of Hon. R. P. Spaulding insisted on his being a candidate for Supreme Judge, and his name having been proposed among the delegates of the Convention, a friend of Judge Spaulding sent up to the chair the following letter from him, which was read to the Convention by the President:

RAVENNA, August 2, 1851.  
To the President of the Democratic State Convention:

Sir—In the event that my name be brought before the body over which you preside, in connection with any one of the officers of the State made elective by the people, you will do me the favor to make known my determination to decline, for the present, any public station whatever.

I make the request at your hands with a due sense of obligation to my Democratic friends throughout the State, for numerous tokens of their regard and confidence, and with a heart-felt desire that the republican creed of Jefferson, which has contributed so much to the happiness and prosperity of our common country, may take deeper root and more extensively prevail in the councils of Ohio.

I am, very respectfully  
your obedient servant,  
RUFUS P. SPAULDING.

The following was the result of the first vote:  
Whole number cast, 263  
Necessary to a choice, 132

William B. Caldwell received, 236  
R. P. Ronney 173  
John A. Corwin 141  
T. W. Bartley 138  
A. G. Thurman 134  
Wm. Kennon 95  
D. O. Morton 88  
G. W. Belden 83  
E. M. Stanton 63  
J. E. Hanna 15  
R. R. Swan 11  
G. B. Holt 1  
Fitch 1

Wm. Groesbeck  
Messrs. Ranny, Caldwell, Corwin and Bartley, having each received a majority of all the votes cast, were respectively declared duly nominated, and their nominations were, on motion, unanimously confirmed by the convention.

The convention then proceeded to a second and third vote for a fourth candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, without a choice, and upon the fourth, Allen G. Thurman received 136 votes, which being a majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nominated, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The nomination of a candidate for Auditor of State being next in order, a vote was taken, with the following result:—

Wm. D. Morgan received 143  
Asa G. Dimmock 102  
C. W. Wince 15  
J. Myers 1

A vote was next taken for a candidate for Secretary of State, and resulted as follows: William Trevitt received 90  
C. B. Flood 78  
R. W. P. Muse 75  
Wm. Robbins 70  
James W. Taylor 65

There being no choice, the convention proceeded to vote a second and a third time without making a choice, and upon a fourth vote

Wm. Trevitt received 137  
C. B. Flood 111  
The names of R. W. P. Muse, Wm. Robbins and James W. Taylor having been previously withdrawn.

The convention next proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer of State, and following was the vote:

John G. Breslin 137  
Sabbit Scott 52  
Lucius Swift 44  
H. B. Smith 26  
Wm. Sawyer 1

The nomination of a candidate for Attorney General was next gone into, and the voting resulted as follows:

Geo. E. Pugh, received, 133 votes.  
J. McCormick 76  
G. McSweeney 37  
Geo. W. Morgan 3

Candidates for Members of the Board of Public Works being next in order, on motion it was

Resolved, That the candidate receiving the highest number of votes should receive the nomination for the term of three years, the next highest for the term of two years, and the next for one year.

The result was as follows:  
Alexander P. Miller received 239 votes.  
G. W. Manypenny 228  
James Steedman 159  
J. M. Porter 72  
O. Sledge 55  
James Myers 21  
W. J. Card 8

The nominations of  
William D. Morgan for Auditor of State,  
Wm. Trevitt Secretary  
John G. Breslin, Treasurer  
George E. Pugh, Attorney General  
A. P. Miller member of the Board of Public Works, for three years,  
G. W. Manypenny, for member of Board of Public Works for two years, and  
James Steedman for member of Board of Public Works for one year, were

On motion, unanimously confirmed by the convention.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That by the adoption of the New Constitution the Democratic party has obtained a victory worthy of the years of struggle to achieve it.

2. Resolved, That in the New Constitution we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith—  
The election of all officers by the people.  
The limitation of State indebtedness, and a provision for the payment of the debt which exists.

Equal taxation—compelling the property of the land, invested in stocks, to bear a proportion of the public burdens by contributing to the taxes of the State.

The restraints upon the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subjects of general legislation.

And the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people, sovereign always, from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

3. Resolved, That the new constitution creates a government of delegated power merely. That all powers not expressly delegated, or necessarily implied to execute those powers, remain with the people. And that every act of the legislature not authorized by the constitution itself is contrary to the theory and structure of the Government and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

4. Resolved, That we adhere to the resolutions on National affairs passed in the Democratic Convention of 1848, and reaffirmed by the convention of 1850.

5. Resolved, That the present Whig administration of the general Government in its reckless squandering of millions of the public money annually, and by its wanton violation of pledges, and in its indiscriminate and unprincipled proscription, has shown itself unworthy of the confidence of any people.

6. Resolved, That we approve of the administration of our Chief Executive, his many bearing, prudent counsels and sound democratic doctrines, and we commend him to the people as worthy the high position he now occupies, and well deserving the trust of our standard in the ensuing campaign.

7. Resolved, That the ticket we this day present to the people is well worthy of their united support. Honest and capable, our candidates are pre-eminently qualified to carry out the measures of the Democratic party under the New Constitution, which they have assisted in making, and so ably supported before the people.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to its officers for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The convention then adjourned, giving three hearty cheers for the ticket.  
EDSON B. OLDS, President.  
C. L. WELLES, Secretary.

## Why is it?

Why is it that the whig State Convention omitted all reference to the new constitution. The first election under the new constitution is approaching, their candidates are before the people, yet a perfect silence is maintained by them in reference to the provisions of this instrument. We did not expect them to approve the constitution, after their late violent opposition to its adoption, but why did they not propose amendments to the new constitution as would tend to obviate the objections which they so clamorously urged against it. They have pronounced its provisions in reference to corporations as destructive of public improvements; why had they no proposition to amend? Other objections urged by the whigs during the canvass might be mentioned, but we will defer to a subject for the future. Against our next issue we expect to be able to lay before our readers the action of the Democratic State Convention, when we shall go into the canvass vigorously, fully determined to make a good show for the cause of popular rights and a glorious victory for the Democracy.—Piquette Examiner.

We think we can answer the Enquirer's question. The whigs felt the unpopularity of their action in opposition to the New Constitution. They were actuated by no honest conviction—they manifested no devotion to principle—they were governed by sheer considerations of expediency. They hate the reforms of the New Constitution as the devil hates holy water. But they had tried that instrument by the ordeal of fire, and it came out unscathed, with the sanction of hundreds of thousands of intelligent freemen.

Judge by this token of the nature of the canvass, so far as it can derive its character from whiggery. Look all through the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, and we defy you to put your finger upon the enunciation of a single principle, about which the parties in this State have differed. Trimming, time serving, conservative, humbug, unprincipled federalists as they are,—they beg the votes of the people, while they laughily scoff at all questions as to the policy by which they will be governed, if they get to power. Office, office, give them office, is their cry, and they will administer that office—as they supremely please—and the people may "go hang," while all these office-beggars of whiggery fleece the public treasury for the acquisition of private fortunes, and prostitute legislation to the production of a brood of chartered bastards, which will suck the substance of the people, leaving the masses the glorious privilege of paying taxes to sustain a government used never by whigs, but for special favor to aristocratic and for general oppression of the people.

What position does the whig party of Ohio now occupy in view of the coming election? We have changed our organic law, radically and thoroughly. Not a single right of the citizen or the voter that is not modified.

Who can comprehend the infinitely diversified modifications which the next General Assembly and State officers must bring about, in all the affairs of our State, in order to adjust them to the requirements of the New Constitution? The duties of the first officers elected under the New Constitution, are of inconceivable moment and diversity. Unless they be fully and entirely performed, the new organic law will have still-born from the people at the June election. We want officers who realize these duties, in their most ample scope and necessity. We must have an active, effective, positive policy pursued by the men elected next October. Our whole legislative, executive, and judicial system—the entire government, in short, are included in the great and emphatic fiat of "Change," issued by the people on the 17th day of June.

This momentous renovation of the State has elicited the labor, the agonizing effort of the Democracy for years. Equally sedulous, advised, determined and constant has been the hostility of the whig party. We are all now about entering upon a struggle, consequent upon the ratification of the Reformed Charter. Our enemies are already in the field. And we ask again, What is their position? They have given no indications that they understand the vital issues of the conflict. They refuse, and scrupulously avoid, the remotest allusion to the measures by which they will, if successful, carry forward the work of reform decreed by the people. They do not seem to apprehend that a new constitution has been adopted, or that it will impose upon them a single duty. They merely ask the people for Office, without the smallest intimation that they understand the novel and unprecedented uses of office, or that they are even willing to subserve the will of the people, in rendering the New Constitution effective for the objects for which the people have ratified it.